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4th. It is beautifully seen in the cells of the formative material of the soft horn of the foot of the foetal calf.

(5th. It is met with in the muscular flesh of healthy horses?)

6th. In the cartilage of the embryo of the chick.

7th. In the muscles and lungs of hibernating animals.

8th. In muscles paralyzed in consequence of section of their motor nerves.

9th. Although easily separable from the liver tissue by boiling water, it does not in its natural (raw) state produce with iodine its characteristic reaction.

This last is one of the fundamental points which leads to the notion that in this organ it gets into union, more or less intimate, with some azotized compound, and passes from the order of starch to that of proteic compounds in its normal assimilative progress.

That the retrograde process, destructive assimilation, or disassimilation of the muscles, &c., is, under certain circumstances, accompanied by the production of sugar, lactic acid, and inosite, all non-nitrogenous, is corroborative of the same view.

Rev. Charles Graves, D. D., read a paper "On a hitherto undescribed class of Monumental Stones found in Ireland," supposed by him to be maps; and in the course of the paper he established a law of alignment of the raths, duns, and lisses, which are found to be, in general, three by three in straight lines in all parts of Ireland.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1860.

JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., President, in the Chair.

It was resolved, on the recommendation of the Council, that the Committee of Publication be restored, pursuant to Chapter IX. of the By-Laws, some time repealed; that the Committee of Publication shall meet the day following each meeting of the Academy; and that it shall be part of its duty to decide as to whether the papers read to the Academy shall appear in the Proceedings or in the Transactions.

The following is chapter ix. of the By-Laws, now re-enacted:—

"I. That a Committee be formed, corresponding to the Committee of Publication of the Royal Society.

"II. That the Committee shall consist of seven members—three from the Committee of Science, and two from each of the other Committees.

"III. That it shall be the duty of this Committee—

"1. To report to Council on all papers offered for publication in the Transactions.

"2. To superintend the final correction of the press, and to see that the printing and engraving are executed in a manner creditable to the Academy.

"3. To arrange all details connected with the printing and publication of the Transactions of the Academy and the Proceedings.

“IV. That the Committee of Publication shall have liberty to call in any member of the Council or Academy to assist them in reading or judging of any paper.”

Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., concluded his paper, commenced at the last meeting, “On the Disposition of the Ancient Rathes and Lines of Road in Ireland.”

John Francis Waller, LL.D., one of the Secretaries of the Royal Dublin Society, made a formal deposit, on the part of that body, of a number of Irish antiquities, to the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, the preliminaries of which had been arranged between the officers and councils of both institutions some time ago.

Mr. Wilde proposed, on the part of the Academy, the special and marked thanks of that body to the Royal Dublin Society for the valuable deposit which had just been made, and for the liberal manner in which that institution had acted in the transaction—a liberality which he, as well as Dr. Waller, believed would act as a stimulus to other public bodies, whose museums contained some specimens of Irish antiquities, of little value in their isolated condition, but of great importance to a national collection. Mr. Wilde explained that collections such as that of the Royal Dublin Society, or even individual specimens, were most valuable to the Museum of the Academy, as filling up blanks or connecting links in the chain of species, explaining the objects and uses of other articles in the Collection, illustrating varieties of art, and by their number showing how such things were in “common use” in former times. He dwelt upon the benefits which the reciprocity of Societies like those in Kildare-street and Dawson-street would produce to science and the country. He believed the Royal Irish Academy had taken the initiative in this matter sixty years ago; and said, from several entries in the minute-books of the Academy, the Council, and the committees, as well as from the number and character of the donations presented, it was quite manifest that it was the original intention to have a museum of some kind—possibly a general one, including articles illustrative of the three different sections of the Academy, as may be seen from the list of presentations prefixed to the fifth volume of the Transactions, consisting, besides the antiquities specified, of fossils and mineralogical specimens, ores, and examples of woods, engravings, and even stuffed birds. It appears that about the year 1801 it was thought advisable to confine the collection within certain limits, as may be gleaned from the following circumstances:—The Rev. Charles O’Connor having presented some Italian fossils, with a catalogue, the Rev. George Graydon some fossil fish from Montebolca, and the Right. Hon. William Conyngham having given the Academy a collection of hard woods, General Vallancy, on the part of the Royal Dublin Society, addressed the following letter to the President of the Academy, Dr. Kirwan, on April 2, 1801:—

“SIR,—The Dublin Society having purchased a very fine collection of fossils by your recommendation, which is regularly classed under

your care and directions, in a Museum open at all times to the public, and this collection being deficient in volcanic productions, have requested me to make this application to the Royal Irish Academy, over which you preside. The Dublin Society have been made acquainted that the Academy is in possession of a numerous collection of volcanics, presented by the Rev. Mr. Graydon. It is by his consent that this application is made to the Academy, requesting the favour of this collection being added to the Museum of the Dublin Society, which then will be as perfect as most collections in Europe.

"The Society also request of the Academy the specimens of hard woods presented by Mr. Conyngham; and if to these they would be pleased to add the cast of Läckshimi,\* for the use of the Academy of Figures of the Dublin Society, it would be pleasing.

"If the Royal Irish Academy will consider that the funds of the Dublin Society enable them to pay a professor to lecture on mineralogy, and servants to keep their museum in order and to show them to the public, it must be evident that knowledge will be more diffused—the great desideratum of the Academy—by these things being in the Society's Museum than in the house of the Academy; and this consideration alone has induced the Society to make the request."

By a resolution of Council it was agreed that the volcanic specimens and hard woods "should be lent to the Dublin Society, a receipt being taken acknowledging them to be the property of the Royal Irish Academy, and to be removable at pleasure." And upon April 20, 1801, it was resolved—"That it is the opinion of Council that the collection of volcanic specimens and of hard woods should not be separated from the Leskean collection whilst it is accessible to the public"—so that the Academy virtually presented that collection to the Dublin Society. The latter body, by a letter dated May 2, agreed to "accept of the donation upon the conditions expressed."

Some of these fossils were engraved for the Academy and figured in the fifth volume of the Transactions, and are still preserved in the Dublin Society's collection. When arranging the Museum for the reception of the British Association, three years ago, Mr. Wilde felt the want of a single specimen of an ancient boat, although more articles of that description—carved out of single trees—had been found in Ireland than in any other country in Europe. Knowing, also, that the Royal Dublin Society possessed two specimens of such boats, and having learned the feelings of some of its most influential members on the subject, he induced the Council of the Academy to ask them from that body. The answer evinced the most liberal spirit on the part of the Royal Dublin Society, who, as trustees for public property, could not absolutely give those things away; but they agreed to "deposit" them with us upon a receipt

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\* The Indian idol now in the Tea-room of the Academy, and described in one of the early volumes of the "Transactions."